Gazette of the United States.

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LONDON.

To the EDITOR of the GAZETTEER.

Please to inſert the following extract of a letter from Paris, dated February 25th, 1790. *I pledge myſelf to you that it is genuine, and that the writer is a man of condition, and veracity.*

A CONSTANT READER.

"THE National Aſſembly have made ſuch progreſs in the conſtitution, that I cannot immediately comply with the requeſt you make me, to inform you of all that they have done.—I am however, collecting thoſe fundamental articles, which may, with propriety, be termed conſtitutional. But, as theſe will form a parcel much too large to ſend by the poſt, I ſhall embrace the firſt private conveyance that offers to forward them to you. At preſent, I have the ſatisfaction to aſſure you, that notwithſtanding what ſo many Editors of Engliſh newſpapers ſurmiſe, or their correſpondents affirm to the contrary, the revolution moves on rapidly to completion, and in *a right line*. Since my arrival, the Aſſembly have been much occupied in fixing what they have juſt now finiſhed, the territorial and other diviſions of the kingdom. The Municipalities, which are formed in every village of it, are to be the baſis of the new order of things. Theſe are comprehended in the eighty three departments, which are the wider diſtributions of the country. Theſe departments are divided into diſtricts, and theſe ſubdivided into cantons. The number of repreſentatives which each of theſe eighty three departments will be entitled to ſend to the National Aſſembly, is to be decided by the extent of their ſurface, the degree of their population, and the amount of their contributions. Firſt, each department is allowed three members for its ſurface, and then, its population and contribution being aſcertained, a proportional number of repreſentatives in a juſt ratio to both, is to be ſuperadded. According to theſe criterions, it has been eſtimated that the whole number of the next National Aſſembly may amount to about ſeven hundred and twenty. All *citoyens actifs* throughout France are to enjoy the rights of voters. They are deſcribed to be—Frenchmen, or ſuch as have become Frenchmen, who have paid a tax equal to three days labour, and reſided one year in the canton where their votes are given. Theſe voters chooſe a certain number of electors, who meet together in each department, and chooſe its proportion of members to the National Aſſembly. Any citizen is qualified to be a member who adds to the above requiſites of a voter—that of diſcharging a direct tax of the value of a *marc d'argent* :—about fifty-four livres.

It is only a few days ſince the Military Committee made their report (which has not yet obtained the form of a decree,) concerning the number of which the army ought to conſiſt, and the mode of its appointment. The preſent pay of the troops it is ſaid will be augmented. The peace eſtabliſhment will not exceed one hundred and forty thouſand men. To theſe, in time of war one hundred thouſand are to be added. But arrangements are likewiſe taking to eſtabliſh a well organized militia, who, if they be but tolerably trained in the uſe of arms, will probably compoſe a body of men formidable indeed on any emergency, eſpecially for operations of internal defence. And this for the plaineſt of all poſſible reaſons ;—becauſe, under the new conſtitution, they will habitually conſider themſelves as the free defenders of a country, in the government and welfare of which they really and *bona fide* participate.

It is not yet known preciſely when this National Aſſembly will riſe. Though it is ſaid by many, that their important work will be concluded prior to the firſt of May. Should this be the caſe, I will then endeavour to procure for you an accurate copy of the entire conſtitution. Mean while you may reſt ſatisfied, and may likewiſe aſſure our mutual friends in London, that the late commotions in ſome of the provinces were fomented, and accounts of what happened much miſrepreſented by the oppoſers of the preſent reform. Thoſe tumults have now ſubſided into tranquillity, and wiſe meaſures are purſuing to prevent or puniſh all future diſturbers of the public repoſe. As to Paris, I do aſſure you, I have ſeldom ſeen it ſo gay, and never more quiet. In a word, as I have too high an opinion of your benevolence not to believe that you, and indeed every good man, muſt wiſh well to a cauſe, which has for its object the happineſs of three and twenty millions of people, ſo it affords me ſincere pleaſure to tell you, that the French Revolution proceeds better than you could reaſonably expect, and, I had almoſt ſaid, as well as you ought to wiſh : For if liberty be a gem of ſuch vaſt value, that whatever a community barters for it, ſtill they are great gainers if they get it, perhaps one ought not to deſire to ſee that which is intrinſically ineſtimable obtained with facility, and at a price too cheap.

In peruſing ſeveral of thoſe conſtitutional decrees of the Aſſembly, w[illegible]ch I ſhall firſt forward, I think it muſt ſtrike you with ſurprize, to remark how many of them militate with the perſonal intereſts of a majority of the members. I myſelf know individuals of that body, who have manifeſted a zeal for meaſures, not only *diſintereſtedly* patriotic, but abſolutely repugnant to that ſort of ſelfiſhneſs, which in ordinary times, and in common caſes, clings moſt cloſely to human nature. In the inſtances to which I allude, ſiniſter and ſordid views ſeem to have become dormant and extinct in an a dent purſuit of public proſperity ; and different orders of citizens, in their career for the palm of pre-eminent patriotiſm, forgetful of private intereſt and ſeparate aims, ſeem to have united in preferring the glory and happineſs of their country, not merely as an object, but as the *ſole object* of their ambition.

Since I came hither, I had frequent opportunitities to ſee and converſe with that truly great young man the Marquis de la Fayette. I did not think he could be ſo popular as I find he is. He is almoſt idolized by his countrymen. Nor is this admiration of him confined to perſons of mean condition. Dining the other day in a large party, with the Count De E——, the Count began on a warm eulogium on the courage, ſkill, and virtue, with which, he ſaid, from the commencement of the Revolution, the Marquis had uniformly conducted, as well on common occaſions as in ſituations the moſt trying and critical. I aſked the Count if he knew how old the Marquis de la Fayette was ? With that lively enthuſiaſm ſo natural to the French, he replied,—"were we to calculate his years by his works, it might be aſſerted that he has lived centuries ;—but, in fact, he is but three and thirty." A rare inſtance of character, in which the blooming vivacity of youth has been united to the ripe wiſdom of experience !

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in *London*, to his friend in *New-York*, dated March 20.

"YOU will not fail to remark, when you peruſe the Parliamentary debates of this nation, how much the *ariſtocracy* dread the influence of a ſucceſsful ſtruggle for liberty in France, or the people of Britain. There ſeems to be a complete combination of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Crown Officers, to decry, ſtifle, or calumniate every meaſure, that has been purſued by the National Aſſembly in France. Hence that bitter Phillippic pronounced by Mr. BURKE, in the debate, concerning the army eſtimates, which no report has ſtated in terms acrid or angry enough to do juſtice to the ſentiments he that day delivered, and which extorted from his great political foe, Mr. PITT, ſuch warm eulogium ; and has ſin[illegible]e been followed by the unanimous approbation of all thoſe who are called *the better ſort of people*. I liſtened on that occaſion with utter aſtoniſhment, being in the gallery of the Commons from the beginning of the debate to the end of it—as ſoon as I came to my lodgings I took a minute from memory of the following paſſage of his Anti-Gallican eloquence."

(Part of Mr. BURKE's Speech.)

"THE French have proved themſelves the ableſt architects of ruin that ever exiſted in the world. In one ſummer they have done their buſineſs for us, as rivals, in a way more deſtructive than twenty *Ramillies*, or *Blenheims*. In this very ſhort ſpace of time they have completely pulled down to the ground their monarchy—their church—their nobility—their laws—their revenue—their army—their navy—their commerce—their arts—and their manufactures.—They are now lying in a ſort of trance—an epileptic fit—expoſed to the pity or deriſion of mankind, in wild miſrule, and ridiculous convulſive movements—impotent to every purpoſe but that of daſhing out their brains againſt the pavement. Yet they are ſo very unwiſe as to glory in a revolution which is a ſhame and diſgrace to them.—They have made their way to the very worſt conſtitution in the world, by the deſtruction of their country. They were in poſſeſſion of a good conſtitution, on the very firſt day when the States met in ſeparate orders. Had they been either virtuous or wiſe, their buſineſs then was to ſecure the ſtability and independence of the State, according to thoſe orders under the Monarch on the throne, and afterwards to redreſs grievances. Inſtead of this, they firſt deſtroyed all the balances and counterpoiſes which ſerve to fix a State, and give it a ſteady direction, and then they melted down the whole into one incongruous maſs of mob and democracy. And when they had done this with a perfidy moſt unexampled and atrocious, they laid the axe to the root of all property, of all national proſperity, by confiſcating the poſſeſſions of the Church. They next proceeded ſyſtematically to deſtroy every hold of authority, civil or religious, on the minds of the people, by making and recording a ſort of inſtitute or digeſt of anarchy, called the rights of man, in ſuch a pedantic abuſe of elementary principles, as would diſgrace the imbecility of ſchool-boys. But the worſt effect of all their proceedings is on their military—rendering them fit inſtruments of every infamous purpoſe—without even the chance of any check or controul. Not converting ſoldiers into citizens, but into baſe hireling mutineers—mercenary, ſordid deſerters, wholly deſtitute of any one honorable principle. Their conduct is one of the fruits of that anarchic ſpirit, from the evils of which even democracy itſelf is received and cheriſhed by thoſe who are moſt averſe from that *form* as a cure. This army is not an army in corps, and with diſcipline, embodied under the reſpectable patriot citizens of the State. Nothing like it. No, it is the caſe of common ſoldiers deſerting from their officers, to join the banditti of a furious and unbridled populace. It is a deſertion to a cauſe, the real object of which is hoſtility, not to ſervitude, but to ſociety—levelling all thoſe inſtitutions—breaking all thoſe connections, natural and civil, that regulate and hold together communities by one chain and ſubordination—raiſing ſoldiers againſt their officers—ſervants againſt their maſters—tradeſmen againſt their cuſtomers—artificers againſt their employers—tenants againſt their landlords—curates againſt their biſhops, and children againſt their parents. How would you, Mr. Speaker, and how would any of you gentlemen like to have your manſions pulled down and pillaged—your title deeds brought out and burnt before your faces—your perſons abuſed, inſulted and deſtroyed—and families driven to ſeek refuge in every corner of Europe—and all this without any fault of yours, or any other reaſon than this—that you were *born gentlemen* and men of property—and were ſuſpected of a deſire to preſerve your eſtates and your conſideration. Sir, this deſertion of the French military was to aid the moſt execrable, the moſt deteſtable ſedition, the very open profeſſed abominable principle of which is an implacable hoſtility to *nobility and gentry*. Their ſavage war whoop is "*a l'Ariſtocrat*"—and by this ſenſeleſs bloody cry they animate one another to rapine and to murder—while abetted by ambitious men of another claſs, they are cruſhing all that is virtuous or reſpectable in the nation—and, to the utmoſt of their power, diſhonoring and diſgracing every name by which we formerly knew that there was ſuch a country in the world as France. In a former century we were in danger from emulating, or wiſhing to emulate their ſplendid deſpotiſm. But the oppoſite peril now awaits us. Let us ſhudder at our preſent danger of being influenced by a people whoſe character knows no medium between deſpotiſm and anarchy—no medium between the bigotry of ſuperſtition, and the madneſs of Atheiſm.—Atheiſm that foul unnatural vice, foe to all the dignity and conſolation of man—which having for a long time been embodied into a faction in France, is now accredited and almoſt avowed by its votaries. Let us beware of being led thro an illegitimate admiration of ſucceſsful fraud and outrageous violence to an imitation of the exceſſes of an irrational, unprincipled, proſcribing, confiſcating, plundering, ferocious, bloody and tyrannical democracy."

MR. HOWARD.

IT is with regret we inform our readers, that the benevolent and philanthropic *John Howard*, Eſq. is no more. He fell a victim to the warmth of his benevolence in the ſervice of mankind. He died at Cherſon on the 20th of January laſt, after an illneſs of twelve days.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31.

The propoſition for aſſuming the ſtate debts under conſideration.

MR. WILLIAMSON, obſerved, that North-Carolina muſt be confeſſedly a ſufferer, unleſs the accounts of the ſeveral ſtates within the union ſhould be ſettled. He had ſaid it was his firm belief that the final ſettlement of thoſe accounts was intentionally delayed: He alſo believed that if the aſſumption had once taken place, a ſettlement would never be effected. He was not bound to anſwer ſo many queſtions. Why were commiſſioners appointed? Why were they continued? Why were they allowed clerks ſufficient, with liberal ſalaries? There was an anſwer at hand. All this might be done to ſave appearances, until the aſſumption was affected—but he rather ſuppoſed that the ſcheme of aſſumption, was new, and not coherent with former ſyſtems. If queſtions might ſtand for arguments, he would take the liberty, in his turn, of aſking, Why are not the commiſſioners furniſhed with a rule for determining the quotas of the ſeveral States? It is known that, without ſuch rule, they cannot poſſibly ſettle the accounts. The neglect of this proviſion, and ſome other concomitant circumſtances, ſtand with him for a good cauſe to ſuſpect that the accounts are to await the *final ſettlement*. The member from New-York had obſerved that Congreſs, being in poſſeſſion of all the funds, ought in juſtice to pay all the debts of the individual States. This poſition, if well founded, proves too much: it proves that Congreſs ſhould pay the expence of the civil government of the States; but it is not true, as he conceives, that Congreſs have the excluſive benefit of any fund except the impoſt duty. It is granted that Congreſs may impoſe taxes of exciſe; it may demand twelve cents per gallon for all the rum that is retailed in the United States, and the legiſlature of any State may lay an additional exciſe of 18d. per gallon on rum. Are gentlemen afraid that the conſumption of rum will be prevented? It is ſtrange that gentlemen ſhould offer to ſupport this new and exceptionable meaſure by allegations that are ſo ill founded.

Mr. PAGE. One of my colleagues has taken pains to convince the houſe that it was the intereſt of his State for Congreſs to aſſume payment of the State debts, and had concluded that his colleague differed from him in opinion. I riſe to ſhew upon what grounds they ſo differ from him; and this I do not becauſe I ſuppoſe I am the beſt qualified to undertake the buſineſs, but becauſe, as I have ſaid but little as yet, and may have been miſunderſtood, I wiſh, whilſt I anſwer my reſpectable friend, I may have an opportunity of ſhewing in what light I view the queſtion before the committee.

Sir, my colleague ſtated that it was the intereſt of Virginia that Congreſs ſhould aſſume the payment of the debts, becauſe taxes laid for that purpoſe by her legiſlature bore unequally on the ſtate, particularly in the middle and eaſtern parts. But ſir, granting this to be true, it is only a proof that the weight of legiſlative influence is againſt thoſe parts of the country, and, if ſo, it is a proof that a majority of the legiſlature at leaſt muſt be againſt our ſheltering ourſelves under the general government, againſt the exertions of its authority; That if the preſent mode of levying taxes be agreeable to a majority of the people, the innovation propoſed muſt be diſagreeable to them; and that it is diſagreeable even to the holders of public ſecurities, appears to me to be evident from the ſudden and great fall of ſtate certificates, and the eagerneſs with which creditors get rid of them. This is a fact of which I am well informed; they fell 30 or 40 per cent. it is affirmed, ſoon after the plan of aſſumption was propoſed; and I am aſſured, by ſome of the moſt ſenſible and beſt informed gentlemen in Virginia, that they think the aſſumption of the ſtate debts unjuſt with reſpect to Virginia, and impolitic.

This, then, I think ought to be a ſatisfactory anſwer to my worthy colleague, eſpecially when I add that the ſtate now pays its debts in its own way, in its own time, upon very eaſy terms, and the creditors are ſatisfied, and cannot but be alarmed at the aſſumption propoſed by Congreſs, at leaſt at the delay of two years before they can poſſibly tell what their certificates will be worth.

Sir, my friend (Mr. Bland) and other reſpectable members on his ſide of the queſtion, ſuppoſe that policy and juſtice dictated the reſolution before you, but I conceive that policy demands that we ſhould do nothing which may wound the credit of the general government and excite the jealous fears of its late oppoſers and ſecret enemies; and as to juſtice, that requires that Congreſs ſhould pay the debts of the late Congreſs, and ſacredly comply with all its own engagements; and that ſtate legiſlatures ſhould pay their debts, and comply with their engagements; by doing this, both the general government and the individual ſtates eſtabliſh their credit and follow the dictates of the ſoundeſt policy.

As to the debt of America, it is two fold; one part was incurred for the general defence, ſometimes under requiſitions of Congreſs, and ſometimes by virtuous and voluntary exertions; the other part was incurred for local purpoſes, ſometimes indeed againſt the common enemy, but ſometimes to ſhew the power and ſpirit of the ſtate; perhaps ſometimes to lay the foundation of future grandeur and pre-eminence amongſt the ſtates, which, it ought to be remembered, were ſeparate, ſovereign and independent, vieing with each other and claſhing in their intereſts, ſo as to render it neceſſary to aboliſh the confederation which feebly held them together only againſt a common enemy, and to eſtabliſh the preſent federal government, under which alone proviſion can be made for payment of ſuch debts as are now propoſed to be aſſumed; but thoſe particular debts, further than ſuch as are truly continental charges and contracted under the late government, Congreſs ought no more to meddle with than the debts of our allies in Europe. Sir, if we undertake to pay a debt beyond that which the late Congreſs was bound to pay, and a debt too which is ſaid to be enormous, muſt we not alarm the creditors of the late government?—Muſt we not weaken the credit of the new government, and perhaps to ſuch a degree as to injure the very ſtates which ſuppoſe they will be benefited by the aſſumption propoſed? I conceive ſir, it would be good policy in Congreſs to eſtabliſh its credit upon the firmeſt baſis: If it ſhould do this, it may hold forth its protecting hand to the weaker ſtates, and enable them to flouriſh in agriculture, arts and commeree, ſo as to be able to pay all their own debts with honor.

Here, by the bye, I will obſerve that I think it highly improper in gentlemen, to repreſent the State debts as ſo large as to be beyond their abilities to pay them; I think this injurious to the credit of the States, and, I hope, founded on a miſtake. I, for my part, think there is not a State in the union which, under the foſtering hand of the general government, cannot pay its debts in a reaſonable time; and ſure I am, that the impoſt, tonnage, and back lands, will abundantly ſuffice for the payment of the debts and ſupplies of the general government.

It is ſaid that theſe, and all the reſources of government, being taken away, leave the States without the means of paying their debts; but this is a miſtake: for if we reject the reſolution before you, ſir, the States will have direct taxes in their own hands for this purpoſe. If, indeed, the reſolution be adopted, I know not what the States will have left: we ſhall then have graſped at all their reſources: we ſhall prove the truth of the predictions of the enemies of this government, and wound the feelings of its friends, who ſo often declared that they could pledge themſelvet that Congreſs never would lay direct taxes but in caſes of extreme neceſſity, and where the general good evidently required it; but in the caſe before us there is no ſuch neceſſity; on the contrary, it is propoſed merely to afford a partial relief to a few States, to the injury of a majority, and perhaps to the deſtruction of public credit, which may terminate in the ruin of all.

Thinking, therefore, as I do, ſir, of the reſolution before the committee, I ſhall vote to reject it.

Mr. BLAND. I riſe to explain myſelf to my honorable colleague over the way (Mr. Page) or I would not now have troubled the Houſe. That gentleman ſeems to have reſted his arguments in his oppoſition to the ſentiments I expreſſed yeſterday, on a ſingle point, and that not the principal one which I made uſe of, but only a collateral one; nor do I think he has by any means invalidated what I then ſaid even on that point. I could wiſh the gentleman had taken the whole of my arguments, and anſwered them ſatisfactorily to me and the committee, and not have detached them; he would then have found that I yeſterday mentioned ſome facts not eaſily to be diſproved; that Virginia had ſuffered the loſs of a very great number of her citizens by emigration to Kentucky, Franklin, Georgia, and other places, of whoſe aſſiſtance in the payment of her State debt ſhe was totally deprived; nay, to thoſe of Kentucky, ſhe had yielded a very expenſive protection, ſince the war, without receiving any return in taxes: that in conſequence of her citizens emigrating, great quantities of the lands of thoſe emigrants were offered for ſale, which, with other cauſes, had produced a very great fall in the value of the lands held by thoſe who had not emigrated, and who had *now* to pay the debts which were properly the debts of the union, to pay their own State debt, and the debts which they owed to Britiſh creditors prior to the war, *to thoſe creditors and that nation* who had taken from theſe very people their negroes, laid waſte thoſe very lands, and burnt thoſe towns, from whence they were to derive the means of paying any thing. It is true I mentioned in a curſory manner, and meant to apply it in its proper place, that the weight of wealth lay towards the ſea coaſt, and in the track of the armies; that *there* alſo, of courſe, lay the burthen of war, and the principal part of thoſe who were creditors of the State for monies loaned and ſupplies furniſhed, &c. and that the weight of *legiſlative influence* lay towards the mountains, and beyond them. I called upon the gentleman if this fact had not been aſcertained in the legiſlature of Virginia, when the ſubject of the payment of Britiſh debts was agitated in that aſſembly; and aſked him if loud complaints were not uttered from every part of the houſe from the lower members above deſcribed, nay, even from members ſurrounding the Honorable gentleman's place of abode. How much then muſt the State creditors, as I contend they are improperly called, for the bulk of the State debt, dread a ſimilar proceeding, if the aſſumption does not take place, ſhould any meaſure be moved which might effect the credit of the State funds, and eſpecially when the ſecurities, by being transferred, ſhall get into the hands of a few perſons compared to the whole, or to thoſe who now poſſeſs them, and who may be obliged to part with them? I muſt remind the gentleman that the Britiſh debtors are liable to be ſued for their debts in the federal court, and that to many total ruin muſt enſue. A peace was neceſſary for America at the time it was made; few perſons, except thoſe who profited by the war, would have been willing to have continued it in our circumſtances; thoſe debtors were made a ſacrifice to the obtaining that peace; and without they are relieved by the aſſumption of the continental debt, which was aſſumed by the States when the continent was deficient in reſources, their ruin would be complete. He would candidly hear and weigh every argument that could be urged; but had yet heard none that, either on a general or a State principle, had induced him to believe he ſhould vote on this great queſtion otherwiſe than he had hitherto done; that he was open to conviction, but could not change his opinion on ſlight grounds.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

On motion, ordered, That Mr. Carroll, Mr. Elliſworth, Mr. Morris, Mr. Izard, and Mr. Butler, be a committee to conſider what proviſion will be proper for Congreſs to make in the preſent ſeſſion reſpecting the State of Rhode-Iſland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APRIL 28.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the bill for the remiſſion and mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain caſes —the ſame having been gone through with, the committee roſe, and the Houſe ordered it to be engroſſed and read the third time to-morrow.

The bill fer the government of the territory ſouth-eaſt of the river Ohio, was taken up by the committee of the whole, and reported without any amendment, but in going through the Houſe ſome amendments were made thereto, and was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Page, from the committee appointed for that purpoſe, brought in a bill to deſcribe the mode in which the acts, records, and judicial proceedings of the ſeveral States ſhall be proved, &c. —which was read the firſt time.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes, and made progreſs therein.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29.

Mr. Sherman, Mr. Smith (S. C.) and Mr. Vining were appointed a committee to report to the houſe if any, or what further rules were neceſſary to regulate the proceedings in the houſe; and alſo to confer with a committee of the Senate reſpecting further regulations in conducting buſineſs between the two houſes.

Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Smith (M.) and Mr. Sturges were appointed a committee to bring in a bill for the government and regulation of ſeamen in the merchants ſervice.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill ſupplementary to the act, entitled, "An act for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the executive officers of government, their aſſiſtants and clerks." The bill being gone through with, and amended, the committee roſe, and the houſe agreed to the ſame. By this bill the ſecretary of ſtate is allowed to employ another chief clerk at a ſalary of 800 dollars per annum.

The houſe took into conſideration the bill for providing the means of intercourſe with foreign nations, and agreed to the ſame as amended by the committee of the whole on Tueſday laſt.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill "For the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts, and other writings, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned."

FRIDAY, APRIL 30.

Sundry petitions and memorials were read.

A committee was appointed to report a catalogue of books ſuitable to form a library, for the accommodation of both Houſes of Congreſs, and the Executive Officers of Government—with an eſtimate of the expence.

Some reports of committees were read—and then the Houſe adjourned till Monday.

The firſt ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly of Virginia, ſubſequent to the election of the Preſident of the United States, not having been held until ſeveral months after that event, neceſſarily delayed an addreſs of congratulation to rhe Preſident until the winter following; and the ill health of the Senators from that State, who were directed to preſent the addreſs, having interpoſed a further delay, until Tueſday the 27th inſtant, when

The following Addreſs was preſented to the Preſident of the United States, at his houſe in Broadway, by the Senators from the Commonwealth of Virginia in the Congreſs of the United States.

TO GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Addreſs of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

SIR,

THE General Aſſembly of your native State, embrace the firſt moment in their power to preſent the congratulations of your countrymen, on your election to the Chief Magiſtracy of a free and enlightened nation.

In early life you engaged the affections of your fellow-citizens, by the exerciſe of thoſe ſocial virtues, which have ſo eminently marked your conduct, and acquired their confidence, by the diſplay of theſe abilities, which, under Divine Providence, afterwards ſaved their liberties, and eſtabliſhed their independence.

That you were a citizen, was never forgotten by you, whilſt a ſoldier; and the end of your military command confirmed the profeſſions with which it commenced.

The very toils and dangers through which you have paſſed for our defence, although they ſanctified your claim ro retirement, yet by preſenting an earneſt of your worth, created a title in your fellow-citizens to demand your return to public action; yes, Sir, you have been called to your preſent high ſtation, by the unanimous voice of a free people; you have obeyed them with a peculiar greatneſs of mind, diſdaining all ſcruples which could induce even a momentary pauſe, and renouncing that domeſtic tranquility, which alone you claimed as the reward of victory.

Devoted as we are to republican government, we fear not to utter theſe truths to you, for we believe you will feel no emotions from the cordial offerings of univerſal praiſe, but thoſe which the pureſt virtue inſpires.

We look forward with ardent hopes, that the great diſpoſer of events may long continue you the inſtrument of general happineſs; and when

the awful moment ſhall arrive, in which the citizen, moſt diſtinguiſhed for his piety, wiſdom, valour and patriotiſm, muſt quit this ſublunary ſcene, the people of Virginia can be conſoled, only by their firm perſuaſion, that he is ſummoned to meet that well-earned recompence, which gratitude itſelf cannot render upon earth.

JOHN PRIDE, *Speaker of the Senate.*
THOs. MATHEWS, *Sp. Ho. Del.*
A COPY, TESTE,
CHARLES HAY, C. H. D.

TO WHICH ADDRESS THE PRESIDENT WAS PLEASED TO MAKE THE FOLLOWING ANSWER.

To the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH a due ſenſe of the affectionate terms in which your addreſs is conceived, I offer my beſt thanks for your congratulations on my election to the Chief Magiſtracy of a free and enlightened nation.

If I have been enabled to make uſe of whatever abilities Heaven has been pleaſed to confer upon me, with any advantage to our common country, I conſider it not leſs owing to the foſtering encouragement I received in early life from the citizens of the commonwealth in which I was born, than to the perſevering ſupport I have ſince experienced from my fellow-citizens collectively, in the courſe of their exertions, which under Divine Providence, ſaved their liberties and eſtabliſhed their independence.

However I may have confirmed my profeſſions by my conduct, I can claim no merit for having been involved in the duties of a military command through neceſſity, or for having retired to the ſtate of a private citizen through inclination. But I may be permitted to avow, that the conſtruction you are pleaſed to put upon my motives for returning to public life is peculiarly ſatisfactory to me; becauſe I receive from the voice of my countrymen, the only reward I wiſhed for the ſacrifice—a juſt interpretation of the principles by which I am conſcious, I have been actuated.

Accuſtomed to have my actions viewed through a favorable medium, by my fellow-citizens in general, and more eſpecially by thoſe of my native ſtate, I can but poorly compenſate for ſuch indulgence, by the pureſt emotions of gratitude demonſtrated in an active devotion to that republican government, which is ſo deſervedly the firſt object of their political attachment.

In looking forward to that awful moment, when I muſt bid adieu to ſublunary ſcenes, I anticipate the conſolation of leaving our country in a proſperous condition: And while the curtain of ſeparation ſhall be drawing, my laſt breath will, I truſt, expire in a prayer for the temporal and eternal felicity of thoſe, who have not only endeavored to gild the evening of my days with unclouded ſerenity, but extended their deſires to my happineſs hereafter in a brighter world.

United States, April, 27, 1790. } G. WASHINGTON.

THE TABLET.

No. CX.

"Little follies, and petty weakneſſes, of no moment in common life, may, when they enter into the characters of men in high ſtations, obſtruct the happineſs of a great part of mankind."

IT is paying a great compliment to a perſon, to ſay that in all ſituations he conducts with propriety. There are other expreſſions of commendation that may be more flattering, but I know of none that a reflecting man would prefer to the praiſe of having committed few errors, and given little offence. If it is ſaid thae this kind of approbation may be applied to a mere negative character; I will reply that ſuch a one gains no applauſe at all; he only avoids cenſure. But he who moves in an active ſphere of life, and takes a decided part in the momentous concerns of the community, and at the ſame time maintains a pure reputation ſhews that he unites talents with diſcretion. The applauſe conferred on ſuch a man will be dictated with ſincerity and it will laſt forever. When men loſe their influence in ſociety, they are apt to reproach the world with inſincerity or fickleneſs. Such ſuſpicions generally are without reaſon. Every man may retain influence unleſs he deſerves to loſe it. It is very true, that a man of abilities and integrity may become unpopular; but if this ſhould happen, he muſt blame himſelf and not the world. An honeſt man, may be very indiſcreet, and a learned man may be very capricious, They cannot expect their caprice and indiſcretion will fail to create diſguſt, merely becauſe they have ſome capacity and honeſty.

While the actions of men are confined to a narrow compaſs, they may indulge foibles, without doing much injury or meeting much reproach. The effect of little errors, when circumſcribed, does not engage general attention. But ſhould a man carry with him into public life any obliquities of character, however ſmall they may be, they may be attended with peculiar inconvenience. A ſtubborn man, for inſtance, may defeat the beſt plans by his obſtinacy, though at the ſame time, no one ſuſpects he deliberately wiſhes to oppoſe the public welfare. He is only indulging a conſtitutional propenſity, which in itſelf is innocent, but from its influence may become pernicious. Matters of ſmall conſequence in themſelves, may be made important by the circumſtances that attend them. Caprice of temper is not deemed a vicious quality, but it has produced worſe effects in ſociety than avarice or fraud. It is not eaſy to conjecture how great a portion of the evil incidents of life, are occaſioned by the little follies and petty weakneſſes of men who would be thought great and learned.

FRANCE.
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Feb. 17.

ON Wedneſday M. de Cernon, member of the committee of conſtitution, reported to the Aſſembly a return from the Provinces, of ſeveral decrees, for ſettling the limits of the ſeveral diſtricts, which will form the general decree relative to that branch of the conſtitution. He propoſed to give a particular name to each diſtrict, different from the old; but on this point nothing was ſettled.

M. de Cazales propoſed that the Aſſembly ſhould appoint the time of their diſſolution, and the election of a new one. This motion, the laſt hope of expiring ariſtocracy, was received with general diſapprobation, and the previous queſtion eagerly called for.

M. de Mirabeau was ſurpriſed that any member ſhould dare to propoſe a motion to that Aſſembly, which would tend to criminate themſelves. Had they not taken a ſolemn oath not to ſeparate till they had finiſhed the formation of a conſtitution! and had not that oath been taken by them, when ſurrounded with the inſtruments of deſpotic power!

THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

This day, after reading the minutes, the Preſident announced a letter from Monſieur Le Duc D'Orleans, addreſſed to the National Aſſembly, which was as follows:

LONDON, FEB. 13.

"Monſieur Le Preſident,

"Having obtained leave of abſence from the National Aſſembly of the 4th of October laſt, I have been employed ſince that time in the accompliſhment of thoſe objects entruſted to me by his Majeſty, and have directed all my efforts to promote the advantage of the nation, and the glory of the King; but though at a diſtance from the ſcene of your deliberations, my heart and ſoul are preſent in your auguſt aſſembly, of which I eſteem it my higheſt honor to be a member—And, permit me to ſay, that I have anxiouſly attended to your laborious duties, and have always had the good fortune to find my own ſentiments expreſſed in your decrees.—I heartily coincide in thoſe ſentiments of love and reſpect repeatedly offered to his Majeſty, who, without any attendants but his virtues—without any view but a ſincere love of the people, united himſelf with the repreſentatives of the nation, to ſtrengthen that happy regeneration which will redound to the future glory and honor of France.

"It was natural, that on that memorable day every member of the Aſſembly ſhall make a public avowal of the principles of his conduct. The only conſolation I have in not participating in ſuch important ſervices, is, that I have here been not wholly uſeleſs to my country.

"In theſe circumſtances I entreat you to ſupplicate the aſſembly on my part, that they would accept of my formal acceſſion to the oath taken by the members on the 4th inſtant.—I do therefore ſwear to be faithful to the *Nation, the Laws, and the King;* and to maintain to the utmoſt of my power the conſtitution decreed by the Aſſembly, and ſanctioned by the King.—By which I enforce, as far as in my power, the decree of the 4th inſtant.

"And I am happy to be in perfect uniſon with that body in ſentiment and principles.

"I am, with reſpect,
M. Le Preſident,
Your very humble and obliged ſervant,
L. P. J. D'ORLEANS."
Depute a l'Aſſemblee Nationale.

LONDON, March 16.

The long expected motion in the French National Aſſembly, for the abolition of all titles of diſtinction, ſuch as Duke, Marquis, Count, &c. in all Regiſters, Commiſſions, Leaſes, &c. is to be brought forward this day.—Such is the pleaſure of our Oliverian Levellers! And for the further advancement of the true Catholic Religion, the number of Biſhops is to be reduced from 140 to 12!

The Swediſh Miniſter at Copenhagen has formally declared that the terms of peace offered by the Empreſs of Ruſſia have been rejected *in toto*, and that the King, his maſter, was fully determined to purſue the war with the utmoſt vigour.

From a gentleman who was preſent at the execution of the unfortunate Marquis de Favras we learn, that immediately before the fatal moment of diſſolution, he ſpoke with uncommon audibility and force, and in the moſt direct language accuſed not only Monſ. de St. Prieſt and the other witneſſes againſt him of perjury but his Judges of corruption and partiality.

"If," ſaid he, "thoſe inhuman Judges had permitted me, I would have produced ſuch demonſtrative evidence of my perfect innocence, that the populace who ſought my life, would have imbibed an intereſt in my preſervation;" but, continued he, "I forgive thoſe falſe Judges. and I leave them and their crimes to the mercy of that omniſcient Judge who hears and knows the truth of my declaration."

Upon delivering his purſe for his wife into the hands of his Confeſſor, his fortitude for the firſt time failed him—his emotions were ſtrong and convulſive, and nature burſt forth in a profuſion of tears; from which he did not after entirely recover. This amiable weakneſs became ſympathetic, and even the rabble, his moſt inveterate foes caught the ſorrowful infection.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 1.

The Britiſh nation is highly to be reſpected for its literature, as well as for the wiſdom of its free Conſtitution. In this age of refinement, when even tyrants are taught moderation, and ſlaves their rights, I am ſurpriſed to find that the attempt to repeal the Britiſh Teſt laws has not ſucceeded. Mr. PITT's ſpeech is to be ſuppoſed to expreſs his own ſentiments; and as the majority which voted with him was to the minority as two to one, we are to conſider the ſenſe of the houſe, as expreſſed by the vote. Among other topics, he inſiſts upon the neceſſity of a national religious eſtabliſhment, and treats the claim of an equality of rights as an extravagant deluſion of the mind. Is there a village in America where this doctrine of Mr. Pitt's would be approved? How is it then? Are theſe almoſt exploded errors cherished in Britain, becauſe truth would be innovation, and they are afraid of its being carried ſo far as to overturn the Hierarchy? Or has the uſurpation upon the rights of conſcience retarded the progreſs of the nation towards liberality; while the national character has acquired ſo much luſtre by almoſt every other ſpecies of improvement? Whether it may be their misfortune that they dare not, or their bigotry that they are not diſpoſed to repeal the teſt laws, of which the diſſenters complain, it is a reproach upon the 18th century.

The delays of Congreſs are too ſeverely cenſured; other nations have formed their debts and revenues by degrees—but Congreſs have to perform both operations at once. The debts are older than the government—and they have to provide funds for them without experience of what they will yield, or how they may be moſt prudently impoſed. Where there is ſo much real difficulty, it is natural to expect great doubts—and the proceſs of enquiry how this difficulty may be ſurmounted is protracted and embarraſſed by the local prepoſſeſſions and unfortunate jealouſies which prevail. The delay of buſineſs is not intentional Thoſe who think a meaſure is going to be paſſed, which is pernicious, will exert themſelves to obſtruct its paſſage—they will deem it better to do nothing than to do wrong. But when the great objects of the preſent ſeſſion ſhall be completed, and which ſeem to involve the being of the government in the deciſion, the ſubjects of controverſy will be diminiſhed in number and importance—and, what is more, the ſpirit of controverſy will abate; for the national habits which are daily forming and will be firſt eſtabliſhed in Congreſs, will give an impulſe to meaſures which will accelerate their paſſage. The fears of the States of danger from one another, and from Congreſs will be more and more perceived to be groundleſs; in future the progreſs of buſineſs may be found to be as expeditious as will be proper. Few men of ſenſe will believe that the time is wantonly waſted, in order to get more pay; though incendiaries may wiſh to create ſo vile a ſuſpicion. But without ſome reflection upon the novelty of their ſituation and the univerſal obſtacles which they have to overcome, the public may become unreaſonably impatient.

APPOINTMENTS.——BY AUTHORITY.

George Wray, collector, for the port of Hampton, in Virginia, in the place of Jacob Wray, reſigned.

John M'Cullough, ſurveyor, of the port of Swanſborough, and diſtrict of Wilmington, and William Benſon, ſurveyor, of the port of Windſor, in the diſtrict of Edenton, both in the ſtate of North-Carolina.——In Senate nominated and approved, April 29.

We hear, that yeſterday it was ordered in the Senate of the United States, that Mr. Strong be added to the committee appointed "to conſider what proviſion will be proper for Congreſs to make in the preſent ſeſſion, reſpecting the ſtate of Rhode Iſland," in the ſtead of Mr. Butler, excuſed at his own deſire; his colleague being on the committee.

☞ *The Public Creditors were notified in the Boſton Independent Chronicle, the 22d ultimo, to meet at the Coffee-Houſe in that town.*

☞ *The Office of the Editor will be removed next week to Broad Street near the Exchange.*

PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.

MAY 1.——DOLLARS at 8s.

JAMAICA Spirits,	5ſ 3. 5ſ.	Do. 22 inch do.	1l. 6ſ.
Antigua Rum,	4ſ 9. *a* 5ſ.	Do. 18. inch do.	18ſ
St. Croix, do.	4ſ 4.	Butt white oak ſtaves,	35ſ.
Country, do.	3ſ.	Pipe do. do.	9l.
Molaſſes,	2ſ. 2ſ 1.	Hogſhead do. do.	6l. 10ſ.
Brandy,	6ſ 6. *a* 6ſ 3.	Do. do. heading,	8l.
Geneva,	5ſ.	Iriſh barrel do. ſtaves,	3l. 5ſ.
Do. in caſes,	28ſ.	Hogſhead red oak do.	5l. 5ſ
Muſcovado Sugar,	80ſ. *a* 72ſ.	Do. French do.	5l.
Loaf, do.	1ſ 3.	Hogſhead hoops,	4l.
Lump, do.	1ſ 1½.	Whiteoak ſquare timber per ſquare foot,	10*d.*
Pepper,	3ſ.	Red wood, per ton,	20l.
Pimento,	1ſ. *a* 1ſ 4.	Fuſtick,	10l.
Coffee,	1ſ 3. 1ſ 4.	Beaver, per lb.	12ſ. *a* 16ſ.
Indigo, (Carolina)	3ſ. *a* 6ſ.	Otter per ſkin,	9ſ. 32ſ.
Do. French,	18ſ.	Grey fox,	4ſ 7.
Rice,	23ſ. 24ſ.	Martin,	4ſ 10.
Superfine Flour,	64ſ.	Racoon,	3ſ 6 *a* 7ſ 6.
Common do.	58ſ.	Muſkrat,	10*d. a* 14*d.*
Rye do.	26ſ. *a* 28ſ.	Beaver hats,	64ſ.
Indian Meal,	18ſ. 20ſ.	Caſtor do.	48ſ.
Rye,	4ſ 9. *pr. buſh.*	Chocolate,	14*d.*
Wheat,	11ſ. *a* 12ſ.	Cocoa,	70ſ. *a* 80ſ.
Corn, (Southern)	4ſ.	Cotton,	1ſ 9.
Do. (Northern,)	5ſ. *a* 4ſ 9.	Tar, pr. bar.	10ſ.
Beef, firſt quality,	48ſ. 50ſ.	Pitch,	14ſ.
Pork, firſt quality,	75ſ.	Turpentine,	18ſ. *a* 20ſ.
Oats,	1ſ 7. 1ſ 9.	Tobacco, James River,	4*d. a* 3½*d.*
Flax-ſeed,	5ſ.	Do. York,	4*d. a* 3½*d.*
Ship bread per cwt.	21ſ. 24ſ.	Do. Rappahanock,	2*d a* 3½*d.*
Country refined bar-iron,	28l. *a* 30l.	Do. Maryland, coloured,	5½*d.*
Do. bloomery,	25l. *a* 26l.	Do. Weſtern-ſhore,	2*d a* 3½*d.*
Swedes do.	45l.	Lead in pigs, pr cwt.	60ſ.
Ruſſia do.	30l.	Do. bars,	68ſ.
Pig-iron,	8l 10ſ. *a* 9l.	Do. Shot,	68ſ.
German ſteel,	9*d.* per lb.	Red lead,	68ſ.
Nails American, by caſk. per. lb. 4d.	14*d.*	White do. dry,	95ſ.
Do. do. do. 6d.	12*d.*	White do. in oil,	5l. 12ſ.
Do. do. do. 8d.	9½*d.*	Salt-petre hams,	7½*d.*
Do. do. do. 10d.	7½*d a* 8½*d.*	Spermaceti candles,	3ſ.
Do. do. do. 12d.		Mould do.	11*d. a* 1ſ.
Do. do. do. 20d.		Tallow dipt,	9½*d.*
Do. do. do, 24d.		Soap,	5*d. a* 8*d.*
Pot aſh, per ton,	39l. *a* 40l.	Caſtile ſoap,	9*d. a* 10*d.*
Pearl aſh,	48l *a* 50l.	Engliſh cheeſe, pr. lb.	15*d.*
Bees-wax per lb.	2ſ.	Country do.	5*d.* 6*d.*
Mackarel per barr.	26ſ. *a* 30ſ.	Butter,	10*d.*
Herrings,	18ſ. 16ſ.	Hyſon tea,	9ſ 6. *a* 10ſ.
Mahogany, Jamaica, per foot,	10*d.*	Sequin do.	6ſ 6.
Dominico, do.	9*d.*	Bohea do.	2ſ 6.
Honduras, do.	7*d.*	Ginſeng,	2ſ. *a* 2ſ 6.
Logwood unchipped, pr. ton.	8l.	Starch Poland,	7*d.*
Do. chipped.	14l.	Snuff,	2ſ 3.
		Allum ſalt, water meaſure, pr. buſh.	3ſ 6.

John Smith & Peter Wendover,
SAIL-MAKERS,

BEGS leave to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have commenced buſineſs in copartnerſhip in their line, under the Firm of SMITH and WENDOVER, in the Sail-Loft on VAN ZANDT's Wharf (near the Coffee-Houſe) formerly occupied by CARMER and SMITH, and lately by JOHN SMITH. Thoſe Gentlemen who will be pleaſed to favor them with their cuſtom may depend upon having their work done in the beſt manner, and on as ſhort notice as can be expected.

TRANSLATED
FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE *LEYDEN* GAZETTE.

Publiſhed by STEPHEN LUZAC.

[A Paper that is conſidered in Europe as the moſt authentic medium of Intelligence—and as ſuch circulates more extenſively than any other ſimilar publication.]

(CONTINUED.)

Extract of a letter from Madrid, 14 Dec. 1789.

GOVERNMENT has been very attentive in preventing the circulation of any papers reſpecting the revolution in France—ſeveral however have been introduced into Spain, and ſome of them tranſlated into Spaniſh. The Inquiſition which has relaxed in perſecuting hereſy, now watches over the political orthodoxy of the nation, and has anathematized a number of their works.

About three weeks ſince an Ordinance was publiſhed here enjoining all perſons (excepting the Grandees of Spain) who are not ſettled in the capital, and who cannot produce good reaſons for ſtaying, to leave Madrid in a fortnight, under penalty of a fine of 50 ducats, in caſe of diſobedience.

Extract of a letter from Paris, 28 Dec.

Among a number of matters, of conſequence to this capital, but little ſo to the world at large, few have affected M. BAILLY, and excited more general attention, than a plot which was diſcovered laſt Saturday, which was, to put to death the MAYOR, and the MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE. The committee for ſearching the city immediately aſſembled, and ordered ſome perſons to be apprehended—the moſt conſpicuous is M. MOREL, Adminiſtrator of the Royal Lottery of France. He was arreſted on Saturday evening, and after having been interrogated at the Hotel de Ville, neither he nor the others were confined. It is probable that this report, like many others, is without foundation. M. FAVRAS, and his wife, who is ſaid to be a natural daughter of the Prince ANHALT, and who were among the number of the arreſted, mentioned in their depoſition certain connections with Monſieur the King's brother. A report immediately prevailed that this Prince was at the head of the conſpirators. In order to contradict this report in the moſt public manner, Monſieur came the day before yeſterday to the Aſſembly of the Commons of Paris, and made a ſpeech, in which he ſet forth his acquaintance with M. Favras, which had been in his ſervice in the Swiſs-guards, which he left in the year 1775, from which time, until lately, he had no communication with him, when he employed him to tranſact ſome money negociations. He ſpurned at the idea of juſtifying himſelf on this occaſion, and explained his opinions which he openly avowed, and would always ſupport—and concluded by ſaying, that the happineſs of the King, and of the people, was the ſole object of his thoughts and wiſhes.

A robbery was committed on the Chatelet, between the hours of 10 and 11 on Sunday evening the 20th, by ten perſons who broke in, knowing that it contained a large quantity of money property and valuable papers, and among other things jewels of above 200000 livres in value, belonging to the eſtate of the late Dutcheſs of Kingſton. They were diſcovered whilſt filling their pockets, three were ſeized, and the other ſeven made their eſcape, four of whom it is ſaid have ſince been taken.

The defence which the Parliament of Brittany is about to make at the bar of the National Aſſembly, where it has been cited, intereſts the public attention. The parliament propoſes to juſtify its conduct on the principle, That "it is out of their power to diſpenſe with their oaths, which with the law of the Province prohibits them from regiſtering any law that has not been accepted by the States of Brittanny.

The decree of the National Aſſembly, of the 24th declaring Non-Catholics capable of filling all employments, civil or military, as well as other citizens, affords Europe an example, which does not exiſt among people, proudeſt of their republican liberty. If the like ſpirit of this truly chriſtian wiſdom and charity does not pervade other enlightened nations, there can be no doubt but that an equitable toleration, a conſtitution under which the rights of men and citizens are duly appreciated, a mild climate, Agriculture encouraged, and Commerce protected, will reſtore to France that population, that ſpirit of induſtry, and activity—in a word, that univerſal tranquility, which the fatal reign of deſpotiſm, under LEWIS the XIVth. ſeemed to have raviſhed from it forever. The ſpeech of M. BRUNET DE LATUQUE, deputy from the bailiwick of Nerac, which occaſioned the decree, did him great honor.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, 11 Dec.

The Empreſs among other proofs of her eſtimation of the ſervices of Field Marſhal Prince POTEMKIN, the conqueror of Oczakow, has preſented him with a ſet of brilliants, in the form of a crown of Laurel, to wear round his hat, valued at 100000 roubles. Lt. Col. SUBOW, who brought the news of the capture, was preſented with a ſnuff box, richly ornamented with diamonds.—Maj. Gen. POPOFF, who delivered the key of the fortreſs, has been decorated with the order of St. Ann. Prince George DOLGORUCKI has obtained the blue ribbon of St. Andrew. Lt. Gen. SAMOILOW the order of St. Alexander, and Major Gen. ENGELHARDT the order of St. Wolodemir of the ſecond claſs.

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

La nature parle aux cœurs des Rois, tout comme a ceux des particuliers.

NATURE ſpeaks the ſame language to the hearts of Princes, as to thoſe of other men.—Kings compare themſelves with other Kings, or with ſuch of their own ſubjects, as are neareſt to them: and have the ſame ſentiments as private perſons, of pride, vanity, jealouſy, reſentment and hatred ariſing from ſuch compariſons.

FRANCIS Iſt. after his aſcention to the throne; whether he was miſled by an imprudence of youth, or whether he conſulted only his own beneficent diſpoſition—propoſed to himſelf, from the firſt day of his reign, to aggrandize the Princes of the blood, and load them with favors. To elevate in dignity, thoſe who belonged to the Royal family by proximity of blood, he believed to be for his own glory; having diſcerned in CHARLES the head of the Branch of Bourbon, all the talents which form the great Captain and the able Stateſman, he gave him the office of Conſtable; and by conferring on him and the Princes of that houſe the moſt diſtinguiſhed employments, he placed them at the head of the moſt important affairs of his kingdom. This it muſt be confeſſed was impolitic; ſince it is always dangerous for the firſt in office or command, to be over fond or familiar with the ſecond—to confer too many opportunities of eclipſing his own glory or of drawing away the attention of the public; or to offer too many temptations to ambition, rivalry or envy.—Accordingly the firſt fire of this zeal abated: and experience having excited his jealouſy, or policy revealed to him the reaſons of the conduct, which his predeceſſors had holden; he manifeſted in the ſequel as much eagerneſs to lower the Bourbons, as he had at firſt diſcovered of affection to exalt them.

Fortune ſoon preſented an opportunity favorable to his deſign. LOUISA of Savoy, his mother, had commenced a law ſuit againſt CHARLES, for the Dutchy of Bourbon, in his poſſeſſion. *Judges, in thoſe days, were not independent.*—The King thought that by influencing the deciſion, in favor of his mother, and by thus deſpoiling the Houſe of Bourbon of the richeſt portion of their patrimony, he might accelerate the declenſion of a credit, founded in part on their immenſe riches.—CHARLES, in the courſe of the proceedings, diſcovered the manœuvres, which were practiſed to his prejudice, by the Chancellor DUPRAT, by order of the King. The indignation, which he conceived at this injury, and the apprehenſion of the reverſe of fortune which threatened him, ſtruck him ſo forcibly, that, having negociated ſecretly with the EMPEROR, CHARLES Vth. and HENRY VIIIth. King of England, he conſpired againſt the State, and even againſt the perſon of the King. His deſigns were diſcovered: and, neceſſitated to fly the kingdom with precipitation, he afterwards bore arms againſt his ſovereign.—He commanded the Imperial army at the battle of Pavia, in which after the bloody defeat of the French army the King ſurrounded on all ſides by the infantry of the enemy, remained a priſoner. The Conſtable, as a puniſhment of all theſe crimes was declared a rebel: all his eſtates were confiſcated and united to the dominions of the crown. He was killed ſoon after, at the taking of Rome; and there remained to the Bourbons nothing of that grandeur, which had inſpired ſo much umbrage to Kings. Their misfortunes did not ceaſe here.—Although CHARLES was deceaſed without iſſue and the other Princes of his Houſe had not favored his revolt, reſentment in the breaſt of the King overcame his reaſon, and the Bourbons were deprived of the favours of the court, and baniſhed from the government. Their perſonal merit could not ſoften the hatred attached to their name. This rigour it is true, diminiſhed with time, and in proportion, as the memory of the paſt, and the diſadvantageous ideas which the King had conceived of them, were effaced from his mind. Nevertheleſs, he cautiouſly applied himſelf, to obſtruct all the paſſages, by which they might have returned to the poſſeſſion of thoſe dignities and that power, to which Royal favor had formerly raiſed them. Theſe ſecret diſpoſitions of the King were perfectly known to CHARLES OF VENDOME, now at the head of that Houſe, who by his moderation, ſtudied to diſſipate the ſuſpicions, which were entertained againſt his family; in this view he refuſed, during the impriſonment of the King, to pretend to the regency, which belonged to him, of right.—After the King was ſet at liberty, CHARLES ſhut himſelf up with his domeſtics, leading a private life, without meddling in the government of a State, in which he ſaw he was ſuſpected. All the other Bourbons, after his example retired, as much to prove that they were innocent of the revolt of the Conſtable, as to mark their ſubmiſſion to the will of the King, even when it was moſt diſadvantageous to them. They avoided every thing which could revive the diſtruſt againſt them: and, too openly in diſgrace, to think of elevating themſelves to thoſe dignities which they thought alone ſuitable to their birth, and too haughty to deſcend to the ſmaller places, they renounced all the honors and offices of the court. The ſame cauſes produce the ſame effects. The late revolution in France, opened a proſpect to the Royal family, not very different from that in 1515. Tho the merits and injuries of ORLEANS, may not be Compared to thoſe of a Conſtable de Bourbon; yet the paſſions of a Prince of the blood of the ſecond order may hereafter be painted by another DAVILA. Opportunity will generally excite ambition to aſpire: And if even an improbable caſe ſhould happen of an exception to this rule, danger will always be ſuſpected and apprehended, in ſuch circumſtances, from ſuch cauſes. We may ſoon ſee, that a form of government in which every paſſion has an adequate counterpoiſe, can alone ſecure the public from the dangers and miſchiefs, of ſuch rivalries, jealouſies, envies and hatreds.

FASHION.——AN EXTRACT.

ADDISON ſpeaking of the attention paid by the women of his day, to the ornaments of their heads and of their feet, ſuppoſes them to be actuated by the old houſe-wif'ry maxim, "that if you light the fire at both ends, the middle will take care of itſelf," but the greater caution of this age is, it ſeems, unwilling to truſt to the proverb; and equal attention is at preſent paid to the center as to the extremities of the fair. The preſent idea of beauty as applied to this part of the female, appears to conſiſt entirely in bulk—hence the Venus *a belles feſſes* of the preſent times is a Venus *a groſſes feſſes*: Whereas, in a few years hence, female beauty may conſiſt in being as lank as a greyhound.

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpoſe of raiſing *Seven Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds*, agreable to an ACT of the Legiſlature of the State of New-York, paſſed 8th February, 1790.

S C H E M E.

1	PRIZE of	£.3000	£.3000
2		1000	2000
3		500	1500
10		200	2000
30		100	3000
50		50	2500
120		20	2400
180		10	1800
7950		4	31800

8346 Prizes, 16654 Blanks, } 25000 Tickets, at 40s. each, £.50000

Subject to a deduction of *Fifteen per Cent.*

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raiſe a part of the ſum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does ſo much honor to the Architect, as well as credit to the city. The managers preſume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the ſale of Tickets, eſpecially as the ſucceſs of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which muſt otherwiſe be laid to reimburſe the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST next, or ſooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.

New-York, 6th March, 1790.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY order of the honorable John Sloſs Hobart Eſquire, one of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York. Notice is hereby given to Paul Deyrell, now or late of Long Iſland, Eſquire, an abſconding debtor, and to all others whom it may concern; that upon application and due proof, made to the ſaid Juſtice, purſuant to an act of the legiſlature, entitled "an act for relief againſt abſconding and abſent debtors," paſſed the fourth day of April, 1786, by a creditor of the ſaid Paul Deyrell, he the ſaid Juſtice has directed all his the ſaid Paul Deyrell's Eſtate, real and perſonal, within this State, to be ſeized; and that unleſs he ſhall diſcharge his debts within three months after the publication of this notice; all his Eſtate real and perſonal will be ſold for the payment and ſatisfaction of his creditors. Dated at the city of New-York, the twenty-ſeventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety. *March 31.* 1aw3m.

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,

WHERE they negociate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE. &c. as uſual.

New-York, April 8, 1790. tf.

William Taylor,

Has for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE, No. 4, BURLING-SLIP,

A General Aſſortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS.

Among which are the following Articles:

BOOK Muſlins 8-4 6-4 5-4	HUMHUMS,
Jackonet do.	Long Cloths,
Hankerchiefs, of various kinds,	Caſſas,
Chintzes,	Seerſuckers,
Ginghams,	Boglapores.

A Variety of handſome painted MUSLINS.

With many other Articles, which will be ſold by the Piece or Package, low for caſh.